

# The Sun.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1894.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have their articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The City and Suburban News Bureau at 100 Nassau Street, New York, has been established at 100 Nassau Street, New York. All information and documents for publication are furnished to the press of the whole country.

## Mr. Tilden's Prophecy.

In a conversation held some time after the civil war between Mr. TILDEN and a gentleman who had been a conspicuous citizen of a seceding State, the Southern gentleman said that the Democratic party appeared to be permanently disabled and broken down. Mr. TILDEN's reply was characteristic and most interesting.

"It seems to be broken down at present," he said, "and it is broken down. Yet it will come up again, and it will come up again. But this will not be permanent. In order to come into power, the Democracy must have the support and assistance of the Southern States; and that support and assistance may very soon prove to be its ruin. The Southern States will insist upon ruling the Democracy utterly, and being poor, they will try to foist into the Democratic programme ideas and measures contrary to all Democratic principle. Against this the whole country will protest. The United States will never consent to be governed by the South or by such Southern ideas. The Democracy will be voted down; and then its last situation will be worse than the first."

When Mr. TILDEN delivered this memorable prophecy, he had no idea that such a man as GROVER CLEVELAND could be raised to the head of the Democracy through any wild delusion of popular sentiment; and thus the calamity which he foretold, has come upon the country much sooner than he could have believed it to be possible.

It is to be lasting, or will the combined incubus of Cleveandism and Populism be lifted from the shoulders of the Democracy before its life is extinguished?

## The Opening of the Reichstag.

Whether the present Reichstag will continue long to occupy the new and sumptuous quarters in which it was recently installed, depends of course on its reception of the bill aimed against the Socialists and of the fiscal measures declared by the Kaiser's Ministers to be indispensable if the Imperial Government is to be made self-supporting.

For the moment it seems that the Socialists have chilled to some extent the sympathies of men previously reluctant to subject them to the proposed repression by refusing to join in the applause with which the Emperor's name was proclaimed by the rest of the Reichstag, at the opening of the session. The notion that they ought to be disciplined on this account is one that Americans are unable to understand. Imagine Speaker CRISP presuming to reprimand Republican members of the House of Representatives because they declined to rise and cheer the name of GROVER CLEVELAND. But between the two cases there is a deep and vital difference. Mr. CLEVELAND represents nothing but the casual outcome of a political delusion, as to which at the first opportunity the American people have proclaimed their repugnance and disgust. Were his tenure of office continuous with that of the House of Representatives, chosen at the same time when he was, he would not be on the point of being re-elected to the position of obscurity from which he emerged. WILLIAM II., on the other hand, however headstrong and arbitrary, and strangely impervious to the spirit of his age, represents a tremendous fact. He personifies German unity, which, to a large majority of Germans, seems a boon of larger import than parliamentary government, because they deem it the condition of security against invasion, and of homogeneous internal development. When, therefore, the Socialists insisted upon seeing in the Emperor a personal antagonist rather than the incarnation of the nation's unity, and accordingly refused to pay him even the tribute of conventional respect, they appeared to justify the reproach cast at them by their opponents that they are waiting in the fundamental virtue of patriotic sentiment.

Nevertheless, those who might be willing to see the Socialists disciplined for unpatriotic conduct will be by no means pleased to see the same discipline applied to themselves. Such, however, would be, we are told, the sweeping effect of the repressive measure ostensibly leveled at the Socialists alone. No draught of the bill has been published, but those who supposed to have some knowledge of its purport assert that the powers which it confers might be used indiscriminately to gag and cripple any political party which should venture to set itself against the Emperor's will. If general discretionary powers of suppressing political agitation are given to WILLIAM II., the Reichstag itself will be certain to be made to smart, and so, in quite conceivable contingencies, may the Clericals. Nor, remembering the stern rebuke administered to them at Königsberg, can even the agrarian Conservatives feel sure that the weapon which they are now inclined to put in the Kaiser's hands will not, under possible circumstances, be turned against them. Still, however pregnant with danger is a bill giving the executive broad powers of interfering with public meetings and with freedom of speech and of the press, it may be carried by means of one of the bargains through which alone it has been possible for years to effect legislation in the German Parliament. The support of the Clericals, which would be decisive, may be gained, it is reported, by assurances that if the bill readmitting the Jesuits to Germany is sent up a second time by the Reichstag to the Bundsrath, it will be passed by the latter body.

The other measure which will provoke strenuous opposition and perhaps cause a dissolution of the Reichstag is that framed by Dr. MÜLLER, the Finance Minister, for the purpose of increasing the fiscal resources of the Imperial Government. It is known that the main feature of this bill is a tax on tobacco, but whether it also includes a tax on Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange transactions is uncertain. In apparent favor of this proposal is the fact that in the new budget the Federal States will be called upon to make direct contributions of \$9,000,000 to the Imperial Treasury, and that, moreover, an imperial loan of \$11,000,000 is needed to make both ends meet. But the bill will be vehemently resisted on two grounds. First, the Federal States of Germany do not wish the Imperial Government to be entirely independent of them from a fiscal point of view. They fear that such

independence would encourage encroachments upon their State rights. With regard to this matter they occupy a middle ground between the view taken in the United States, when the Articles of Confederation were signed, and that subsequently held when our present Federal constitution was adopted. The Federal States of Germany are willing to make their Federal Government largely independent in respect of revenue, but not wholly so. They have wished to hold over it, in some measure at all events, the power of the purse. That is one reason for opposing Dr. MÜLLER's bill; another is that, if the Imperial Government is permitted to extend any further its system of internal taxation, it will seriously impair the fiscal resources on which the State Governments rely for their own maintenance.

A detailed comparison, from a fiscal point of view, of the two great examples of federal government, the German empire and the United States, has never been made to our knowledge, but it would be full of instruction for both countries. One thing is certain, that an imperial income tax would never be endured in Germany, unless, indeed, it were strictly apportioned among the States according to population.

## What Next?

The key to the CLEVELAND-GRESHAM foreign policy has yet to be discovered. A meddlesome disposition in matters where we have no business to interfere, a persistent indifference where American interests are really concerned; or can reconcile the crazy inconsistencies, or find the guiding principle of action in the performances of the extraordinary duo?

Blow hot, blow cold is the story; hot whenever the common sense of the situation requires restraint, and cold whenever the national welfare calls plainly for the generation of a little patriotic caloric.

Indifference: The time comes for the fruition of the steadfast policy of the United States for half a century with regard to Hawaii. The islands are ours, not for the asking, but for our mere consenting. "No," say CLEVELAND and GRESHAM to the American people. "Hands off Hawaii!"

Interference: A republican form of government has been established in that same Hawaii, a Government recognized by our own. The hands of CLEVELAND and GRESHAM are forthwith stretched out slyly from Washington to assist royalist conspirators and British intrigues in the overthrow of President DOLE's Government, and the restoration of the semi-savage and bloodthirsty wretch who had killed herself Queen.

Indifference: In Samoa we have acquired certain definite rights and assumed certain definite obligations by means of a treaty, which is the result of the policy declared and maintained by CLEVELAND himself during his first term. "Hands off Samoa," say CLEVELAND and GRESHAM; and the pair are actually working for the repudiation of a deliberately assumed national duty, and for the promotion of British interests, with quite as much zeal as they could possibly show were they hired men of Downing street.

Interference: China and Japan engage in a quarrel with which we have nothing to do. CLEVELAND and GRESHAM cannot keep their hands off, inasmuch as no American interest is to be served by interfering. They begin by notifying Japan distinctly that their joint sympathies are with China, and then when China gets the worse of the fight and British interests in Asia are plainly threatened, they step in as volunteers to mediate a proposition naturally and properly rejected by Japan with such politeness as circumstances permit.

Indifference: English diplomacy pushes cautiously but steadily for a commanding position at the Atlantic entrance to the Nicaragua Canal, the waterway of the future between the East and the West of the United States. Never in our history has a greater American interest been at stake; nor has there ever been a more obvious or more imperative demand for a vigorous assertion of the MONROE doctrine. To all appearances the eyes of Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM are fixed upon Armenia.

Interference: The old Eastern question, around which European diplomacy has revolved for years, is acutely revived by reports of Turkish atrocities in the neighborhood of Mount Ararat. CLEVELAND and GRESHAM cannot keep their hands off. They promptly join the European Governments in an investigation of the crimes of the Kurds and the incompetence of Turkish administration, and send off an agent to Armenia. This sudden departure from American policy and precedent is startling as to attract the attention even of our friends, the Paris newspaper to ask what has become of our MONROE doctrine, and to hail our Government as "the seventh European power."

This is a skeleton sketch of the astounding foreign policy of Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM up to date. Who can understand it? Who can explain it upon any theory that recognizes the entire sanity of the President and his Secretary of State?

Why is the policy of meddlesomeness active whenever we have nothing to gain by interfering?

Why is the policy of apathy manifest whenever we have everything to lose by interference on the part of the CLEVELAND Administration?

What will come next on the fantastic programme?

Dr. Abbott and the Liquor Dealer.

The Rev. Dr. ABBOTT of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn is protesting against the grant of a license for an additional liquor saloon on the line of the new bridge plaza. The applicant, according to the minister's information, is prepared to spend \$11,000 in fitting up the new drinking place, but, as there are already thirty-six saloons within two blocks of the bridge entrance, Dr. ABBOTT is of the opinion that no more are required.

The man who wants to open the new saloon must be of a different opinion, or he would not be willing to invest so much money in the mere preparation of it. He can reply to the parson's assertion that it is not required, by saying that that question can be determined only by the success or failure of the saloon. It cannot succeed unless there is a demand for it, and such demand to a man of business is proof enough that it is required. Knowing the situation and as a dealer experienced in the trade, he is ready to take the risk and put up \$11,000 to support his judgment.

He can say also that if there are already thirty-six saloons in the neighborhood, one more cannot harm it, and that really the only people with whom it would interfere are those interested in other saloons now competing for trade now. Apparently he does not expect to profit by an increase in the demand for drinks to be caused by the opening of the new dram shop, since by proposing to fit up his saloon so gorgeously his

expectation must be to draw trade from the less attractive existing supply. At any rate, he can say that if the place is not required, the opposition of the parson to its establishment is unnecessary, for under such circumstances it will have to shut up.

If thirty-six liquor saloons are running successfully near by, the inference would seem to be that that particular part of Brooklyn is a centre of demand to which the business naturally tends, and that, consequently, a new place of the kind would not be the nuisance it might be in another district where the resident population was opposed to the introduction of dram shops as injurious to property interests.

Generally it may be assumed that men would not put their money into liquor saloons unless there was a demand for them; and in these days especially, when the cost of fitting up a saloon attractively, or on the scale of splendor apparently requisite to its success, is so great, a new saloon is not likely to be opened unless such a demand justifies its establishment, and therefore practically indicates that it is required, as business measures and under the requirement. It is questionable, too, whether the best way of dealing with the liquor business legislatively is not to leave it, like business generally, to regulate itself by the law of supply and demand. A license, and the discrimination in granting a license which is now exercised, act as a protection of the dealers against competition, and thus give them an advantage not enjoyed by traders generally; and they tend to make of them a class by themselves banded together for their common interest, and thus to give them the important influence in politics which they now have. Really, by working against this applicant for a license in Brooklyn, Dr. ABBOTT is acting in the interest of the thirty-six saloons already established, with which the man wishes to compete.

## Fagin.

The World's crusade against the Elmiria Reformatory has ended, as it should, in dismal disaster for the World. The Commission appointed to try the case has honorably acquitted Mr. BROCKWAY, and Governor FLOWER has righteously approved the verdict, while from Lake Erie to Montauk Point an intelligent public opinion lifts a long and loud Amen. Honor to the two upright, keen-eyed Commissioners whose no threats could frighten, no bribes could corrupt, no trickery beguile, honor to the brave Governor who has put his foot on the most infamous personal exactions and blackmail, which ever assailed a Chief Executive of New York!

One of the Commissioners, ex-Judge LEARNED, dissents in some measure from the report of the others. He agrees with his colleagues in the vital point that no injuries were caused to the prisoners by any punishment inflicted, that no man's life was shortened, no man made insane, no man's kidneys bruised, and that there was "never even an instance of what might be called bleeding or running of blood." He thinks, however, that there were too many cases of punishment, and enters upon a long lawyer's argument to show that corporal punishment at the Reformatory is illegal. Judge LEARNED has to reconcile as best he can to the people this opinion with the decision concurred in by him as a Justice of the General Term some years since, affirming a decision of a lower court, which held that punishment at the Reformatory was entirely within the statute. Substantially, his whole report is taken up with this, and with a criticism of the general character of the Reformatory as granted by the Legislature twenty years ago. Mr. LEARNED does not like the parole system and the indeterminate sentence system, and he thinks that Mr. BROCKWAY has "too much" power. He closes his report, indeed, by saying: "I have no doubt that Mr. Brockway is sincere and acts as he thinks for the good of the inmates. We, for our part, have no doubt that Judge LEARNED is sincere, but he can hardly expect the public or Governor FLOWER to highly regard his mental powers when he contributes as his share of the BROCKWAY report, thus, an article dealing almost entirely with matters that are not subjects of controversy. And to those desiring to witness the vagrom things of a purely lackadaisical mind, we commend an attentive reading of Mr. LEARNED's production dealing with his horror at Mr. BROCKWAY's use of the word 'damn,' which he declares is abominable profanity, 'the Court of Appeals to the contrary notwithstanding.' Of course it is for the Legislature alone to repeal or amend, which has worked unaltered good for two decades. It is for the courts alone to settle the legality of corporal punishment, if anybody wants to test it. Neither of these propositions appears in the charges made against the Reformatory management; and the one question the Commissioners were asked to answer was whether Mr. BROCKWAY had brutally treated convicts. We aver, after reading carefully the 15,000 words which he took to say so, that Mr. LEARNED has really answered No to the question, as have his brother Commissioners.

From the time that Governor FLOWER named the men to investigate the Reformatory, lovers of justice might have banished their fears. When it was known that two members of the Commission were AUSTIN FLINT and JAMES T. DEYO, it was known that the majority, at least, were men of indefinable honor, common sense, and professional acumen. Dr. FLINT will probably be named by all who read these lines, as one of the first twenty medical men of our country. Mr. DEYO is one of the ablest and most respected lawyers of the State. At the mere thought of their fearless scrutiny, the World's "case" of bombast and bungling fraud collapsed. To them is due the unstinted praise of their fellow citizens for having conducted, at enormous personal sacrifice and with unexampled fortitude, this long unburied corpse of perjury to its grave. There let it rest with the unjust imprisonment of Sergeant CROWLEY, the bogus Chinese smuggling cases, the forged RISMARCK, and SCHLAUBEL, and IRELAND interviews, the dishonest hand fund, the preposterous circulation affidavits, the caped fakes and brags, and all the World's innumerable swindling and blackmailing schemes, upon which the public executioner has done justice. To the glibbie few who have taken brazen assertions as statements of fact, and to the shallow sentimentalists who "do not believe in corporal punishment in prisons," the decision will doubtless be unwelcome. But they are, we believe, very few in number. The vast majority of citizens know the truth and are not fooled; and to them the verdict is the downfall of an amazing conspiracy against public order, and the result which since time began has ended the struggles of men against the moral law.

It is undoubtedly cardinal principle of the World newspaper that any exposure of the practices or crimes is bound to be harmless so long as the paper itself manifests no concern. Time and time again has it been

dragged at the cart's tail to the pillory of public scorn, yet it has stepped unflinchingly down from the scaffold and paraded itself, beating the tom-tom and proudly directing attention to its own beauty. It is true, also, as would be expected, that the personal character of its employees pervades the uncleanliness whose sale nourishes them. We are told that there are some men on the World who are decent, but we are convinced that, for the most part, this is not so; and it is obvious that only those in whom shame is dead, or who are put to the last shifts to earn a living, can perform the unspeakable services that the World requires. We cannot doubt that among the rascally horde, the chief topic of talk is the number of keyholes they have peeped through, the beds they have crept under, and the conversations they have overheard; and we must commend highly the pervidence which induces all respectable people, the instant the presence of a World employee is discovered, to clutch their valuables and their tongues.

We do not know the sensibility of the proprietor of the World, or of any of his pupils and servants. Rather do we appeal now to a long-outraged public sentiment to devise and enforce some fitting punishment for the crowning, even though unsuccessful, act of infamy in that newspaper's sordid career.

It is not necessary to tell again the detailed story of the abominable persecution of Mr. BROCKWAY. It is familiar to intelligent people, and their opinion is ours, that never in the history of journalism, nor of anything, has there been an attack upon a man or an institution more entirely unfounded or more thoroughly criminal. There can be no question that in the inception of the scheme the World was wholly ignorant of the high character of the Reformatory and of the potent elements of its aid and aid to its defence. But once begun, the assault was presented with a similar ignorant disregard of probability and reason. The World has printed, doubtless, a thousand columns of abuse of Mr. BROCKWAY, yet there can hardly be found in them ten lines of truthful or sensible statement. The oldest newspaper reader cannot recall such a quantity or quality of sly lying and editorial absurdity. It would be ludicrous if it were not shameful; and the attempt to palm so clumsy an imposture on the wise, high-minded men who sat at the jury in the case, can be likened only to the scene of an unclean huckster of decayed fruit and filthy clothing, persistently trying to sell his wares before the most conspicuous edifices devoted to the worship of God.

But there is every reason for accusing the World not only of gross and unlimited printed slander, but of direct felony. There is no subject for roundabout phrases. Men whose hands were nailed to the table in the very act of writing forged cable despatches to bolster a fraudulent claim of legitimately printed interviews, have little reputation to lose criminally to learn. In the hearings before the Elmiria Commission over a hundred convicts and ex-convicts, who were presented as World witnesses, testified glibly to physical impossibilities. It was proved in each instance that either the injuries alleged to have been received did not come from any punishment by Mr. BROCKWAY, or that the convicts were suffering from them when they entered the Reformatory, or, as in most cases, incredible as it may seem, that they did not exist at all. As one habitual criminal succeeded another on the witness stand, and with shifting eye and livid face gave the same absurd testimony and made the same vulgar errors, the catchwords of contrived and unborne perjury were unmistakably spoken. It was written in letters of fire on the very walls of the court room that the World had sought to manufacture a case against Mr. BROCKWAY with the same readiness, though with the same lack of skill, that it had vilified him in type. The pupils of its own academy of crime, young in years but fertile in unclean resource, dealers in moral carapace, experts in filthiness, had picked from the jail, the brothel, and the pits of Sodom the miserable creatures whom Mr. BROCKWAY vainly tried to reform, and had filled their mouths with lies. For very shame and horror we cannot hint at the vilest revelations which the cross-examination of these wretches disclosed, a story so hideous that it was blotted from the records of the Commission. What we are concerned with is the consorts, the instructors of these creatures, the agents and servants of the World. They were not employed alone to procure the false witness of sodomites; they were the agents of active blackmail upon every man in the State who, as they thought, could aid in Mr. BROCKWAY's ruin. They swarmed like rats in the State Capitol, gnawing and squealing at every door. They crawled from every one some foul morsel, and the tracks of their uncanny hunger led through mansions and cesspools and across the faces of the dead. They demanded, first, material assistance in the shape of personal influence exerted upon the members of the investigating commission, and, failing this, a letter or interview condemning the Reformatory. Some such statements, through fear and misrepresentation, they did obtain; and what they wished and did not obtain they forged. They harried the members of the Legislature. They pestered the Executive with alternate threats and cajoleries, that he should commit an act of monstrous illegality and cowardice, by removing the managers of the Reformatory without a trial.

Now for the World itself, what just reckoning can there be? Not until it is actually understood that the charges and testimonies which it brought against Mr. BROCKWAY, an unwashed outpouring of wordy and pictorial abuse lasting for two years and spread to the ends of the earth, were absolute inventions, that these vilifications and subornations, perjury were made vainly for the profit of causing a sensation, and were as deliberately planned as the means taken by a burglar to crack a safe; that the man and the institution attacked were, respectively, one of the greatest scientists and public benefactors and the most famous prison in our country; and that, in defending themselves, they were put to heavy personal expense; also that, if the attack were successful, it was to be followed by many others, all directed against public men and institutions, and born of an Anarchist hatred of our laws and society; when all this is thoroughly in mind, and not until then, may the enormous and wholesale nature of the World's crime be conceived. Mr. BROCKWAY and his friends have a legal remedy, of course, in suits for criminal libel, which will unquestionably result, if they are undertaken, in verdicts for vast sums against the World and in the imprisonment of the proprietor and pupils of the academy. We hope and believe that such prosecutions will be speedily begun; but, even in their fullest and happiest event, what true recompense can they afford to the victims of this incomparable outrage? What protection can they give to society against further assaults of the kind?

The Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOGG and the Hon. WILLIAM L. BROWNE are both members of the Standard Oil Institute, which

be dragged from this State to Texas. It seems to us that it is unwise for a plutocrat to keep a home in Texas. He only makes Governor HOGG and the Williams of Waco sterner and more sanguinary. The best thing for the plutocrats who they pursue, is to throw themselves on the mercy of these plutocrat hunters. These gentlemen have plutocrats and monopolists for purposes of poppycock only. Actually, they would probably give one a drink.

Mr. COLEMAN DOYLE's preference for Philadelphia is not entirely due to the superior attractive qualities of that estimable city. He saw Gen. E. BURN GUNTER there in the uniform of the Captain of the City Troop; and the strange tropic luxuriance and throbbing non-day splendor of that uniform, crowned by those beaming whiskers, made an ineffaceable impression upon the novelist's mind. He will always remember Philadelphia, as he saw it, and George Reed, a native of the neighborhood Eastern Shore of Maryland, who had been long a resident in Delaware and active in public affairs. These two were succeeded by Henry Latimer and John Vining, both Delawareans by birth. The former a physician carefully educated at home and in Europe. Both were conspicuous in the State and in the national affairs of the Senate. One of their immediate successors was Dr. Joshua Clayton, who was active in the public affairs of the State, and had found for the Continental army during a time of stress an effective substitute for gunpowder, thus exceedingly high in price. William H. Waller, who served with Joshua Clayton as Senator in the Sixth Congress, was the first of the Delaware Senators who had not been previously conspicuous in the State or the national Legislature. Samuel White, a Senator in the Seventh Congress, was, like Waller, a native of the State, and was, though not especially conspicuous in politics.

The first Bayard, James Ashton, the elder, was a Senator in the Eighth Congress. Though a native of Pennsylvania, his active manhood was passed in Delaware, and when sent to the Senate he was a conspicuous figure in public affairs. The representation of Delaware remained unchanged in the Senate until the Eleventh Congress, when Outbridge Horsey was sent to Washington. He was a native of Delaware, a lawyer of excellent education and a former Attorney-General of the State. The State's representation in the Senate was again unchanged until the Fifteenth Congress, when Nicholas Van Dyke, son of Gov. Van Dyke, a patriot of the revolutionary period, was made Senator. The son had already served in the House of Representatives and in the State Senate. There was again no change until the Seventeenth Congress, when Cesar Rodney, a former Senator in the Congress and Attorney-General of the State, came in. Thomas Clayton, who had won many State honors, was a Senator in the Nineteenth Congress, and a former Congressman in the United States. John N. Ridgely, a lawyer and former Congressman in the Nineteenth Congress, was a Senator in the Twentieth Congress. John N. Ridgely, a lawyer and former Congressman in the Nineteenth Congress, was a Senator in the Twentieth Congress. John N. Ridgely, a lawyer and former Congressman in the Nineteenth Congress, was a Senator in the Twentieth Congress.

There are in the city a half dozen or a dozen clerical men who seem to be crazy for notoriety, and willing to do anything to get it. A number of them have brought shame upon the pulpit.

The last of the important services rendered to the people of New York by Dr. JENKINS as Health Officer of the Port has been his inspection of the provision made at European ports for the sanitary care of emigrants bound for the United States. He recently returned from a foreign tour, during which he visited the chief seaports from Naples to Liverpool, and his official character enabled him to obtain a complete knowledge of the arrangements made at each of them, and to suggest such improvements as he conceived to be desirable. There is no doubt of the usefulness of his inspection.

We can but hope that his successor will be a man of not less merit and as zealous and efficient as he has been in the administration of the affairs of his office during the past two years. He deserves very high commendation for his untiring devotion to the city and the country against epidemics during these trying years.

The place of Health Officer of the Port of New York is one of very great importance, and it commands the large salary of \$10,000 a year. The holder of it must be a man who apprehends the full responsibility which he assumes, and is trusted. He must be a man of vigilance, energy, and integrity, fearless in the discharge of his duties, a first-class physician of the best scientific acquirements, a skilled inspector, and a competent administrator. He must possess all the qualifications which are embodied in Dr. JENKINS.

There is keen competition for the place among the physicians of the city. Upon Gov. MORRIS rests the responsibility of choosing that one of them who at the end of his term will deserve the professional and public commendation which is his present incumbent has won.

The best policy for the Southerners who are suffering from five-cent cotton is to build large cities, establish and extend the manufacturing industries, strive for the enlargement of their trade and commerce, make and use the most improved machinery, develop their mineral resources, and diversify their crops. There is no probability that cotton will ever rise to its old price, and there is more than a probability it will fall below five cents a pound. The Southern States must therefore be more enterprising than they might be.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, concludes an excellent editorial on the subject of the Chinese and the surprising version of Texas.

"And the thoughts of men are widened by the stroke of the sun."

We have no doubt that those few of the Chinese here and elsewhere who have been converted to Christianity are just as sincere in their religion as most other people are. It seems remarkable that so very small a proportion of the Chinese residents of the United States have accepted the Gospel, even after living for twenty years in a Christian country. The Bible is in their language; there are missions and Sunday schools for them, and the churches are open to them. Yet nearly the whole body of them remain faithful to those ancient rites which we call paganism.

An interesting tale from Indiana tells of a boy of four that lifts with the greatest ease his father who weighs 175 pounds. This is nothing. There is a boy of two in Missouri that carries his great-grandfather who weighs 200 pounds. The power to carry a dead weight should not be judged from the break-down of the Democratic party.

## A Terrible Revenge.

His hour had come, his former lay in his power and fast; For the wrong he'd suffered at this man's hands he was now to pay.

He looked on the prostrate, helpless man, With malignant joy in his eye; And said in a voice of fiendish hate: "Alas! my vengeance, you must die."

"In that grim past you wrecked my life, You stole my goods away; The anguish you have caused to me Has turned my black locks gray, When first your perjury I learned, And did you do your worst."

My time for vengeance you would come, And that time is here just now."

The vanquished looked up, sneered, and said: "I know for blood you thirst, But defy your utmost hate, And bid you do your worst."

"But you know not," the other blazed, "The death I have to give, No pistol, knife, or poisoned cup, Here I reserved for you."

A tortured, agonizing death, The victim's cry was heard; For Cleveland's message I propose, And so you now to read!"

And then, despite the wretch's cries, The victor slowly read: The message done, he walked away, And left his former dead.

Charles C. Cooper.

be dragged from this State to Texas. It seems to us that it is unwise for a plutocrat to keep a home in Texas. He only makes Governor HOGG and the Williams of Waco sterner and more sanguinary. The best thing for the plutocrats who they pursue, is to throw themselves on the mercy of these plutocrat hunters. These gentlemen have plutocrats and monopolists for purposes of poppycock only. Actually, they would probably give one a drink.

Mr. COLEMAN DOYLE's preference for Philadelphia is not entirely due to the superior attractive qualities of that estimable city. He saw Gen. E. BURN GUNTER there in the uniform of the Captain of the City Troop; and the strange tropic luxuriance and throbbing non-day splendor of that uniform, crowned by those beaming whiskers, made an ineffaceable impression upon the novelist's mind. He will always remember Philadelphia, as he saw it, and George Reed, a native of the neighborhood Eastern Shore of Maryland, who had been long a resident in Delaware and active in public affairs. These two were succeeded by Henry Latimer and John Vining, both Delawareans by birth. The former a physician carefully educated at home and in Europe. Both were conspicuous in the State and in the national affairs of the Senate. One of their immediate successors was Dr. Joshua Clayton, who was active in the public affairs of the State, and had found for the Continental army during a time of stress an effective substitute for gunpowder, thus exceedingly high in price. William H. Waller, who served with Joshua Clayton as Senator in the Sixth Congress, was the first of the Delaware Senators who had not been previously conspicuous in the State or the national Legislature. Samuel White, a Senator in the Seventh Congress, was, like Waller, a native of the State, and was, though not especially conspicuous in politics.

The first Bayard, James Ashton, the elder, was a Senator in the Eighth Congress. Though a native of Pennsylvania, his active manhood was passed in Delaware, and when sent to the Senate he was a conspicuous figure in public affairs. The representation of Delaware remained unchanged in the Senate until the Eleventh Congress, when Outbridge Horsey was sent to Washington. He was a native of Delaware, a lawyer of excellent education and a former Attorney-General of the State. The State's representation in the Senate was again unchanged until the Fifteenth Congress, when Nicholas Van Dyke, son of Gov. Van Dyke, a patriot of the revolutionary period, was made Senator. The son had already served in the House of Representatives and in the State Senate. There was again no change until the Seventeenth Congress, when Cesar Rodney, a former Senator in the Congress and Attorney-General of the State, came in. Thomas Clayton, who had won many State honors, was a Senator in the Nineteenth Congress, and a former Congressman in the United States. John N. Ridgely, a lawyer and former Congressman in the Nineteenth Congress, was a Senator in the Twentieth Congress. John N. Ridgely, a lawyer and former Congressman in the Nineteenth Congress, was a Senator in the Twentieth Congress.

There are in the city a half dozen or a dozen clerical men who seem to be crazy for notoriety, and willing to do anything to get it. A number of them have brought shame upon the pulpit.

The last of the important services rendered to the people of New York by Dr. JENKINS as Health Officer of the Port has been his inspection of the provision made at European ports for the sanitary care of emigrants bound for the United States. He recently returned from a foreign tour, during which he visited the chief seaports from Naples to Liverpool, and his official character enabled him to obtain a complete knowledge of the arrangements made at each of them, and to suggest such improvements as he conceived to be desirable. There is no doubt of the usefulness of his inspection.

We can but hope that his successor will be a man of not less merit and as zealous and efficient as he has been in the administration of the affairs of his office during the past two years. He deserves very high commendation for his untiring devotion to the city and the country against epidemics during these trying years.

The place of Health Officer of the Port of New York is one of very great importance, and it commands the large salary of \$10,000 a year. The holder of it must be a man who apprehends the full responsibility which he assumes, and is trusted. He must be a man of vigilance, energy, and integrity, fearless in the discharge of his duties, a first-class physician of the best scientific acquirements, a skilled inspector, and a competent administrator. He must possess all the qualifications which are embodied in Dr. JENKINS.

There is keen competition for the place among the physicians of the city. Upon Gov. MORRIS rests the responsibility of choosing that one of them who at the end of his term will deserve the professional and public commendation which is his present incumbent has won.

The best policy for the Southerners who are suffering from five-cent cotton is to build large cities, establish and extend the manufacturing industries, strive for the enlargement of their trade and commerce, make and use the most improved machinery, develop their mineral resources, and diversify their crops. There is no probability that cotton will ever rise to its old price, and there is more than a probability it will fall below five cents a pound. The Southern States must therefore be more enterprising than they might be.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, concludes an excellent editorial on the subject of the Chinese and the surprising version of Texas.

"And the thoughts of men are widened by the stroke of the sun."

We have no doubt that those few of the Chinese here and elsewhere who have been converted to Christianity are just as sincere in their religion as most other people are. It seems remarkable that so very small a proportion of the Chinese residents of the United States have accepted the Gospel, even after living for twenty years in a Christian country. The Bible is in their language; there are missions and Sunday schools for them, and the churches are open to them. Yet nearly the whole body of them remain faithful to those ancient rites which we call paganism.

An interesting tale from Indiana tells of a boy of four that lifts with the greatest ease his father who weighs 175 pounds. This is nothing. There is a boy of two in Missouri that carries his great-grandfather who weighs 200 pounds. The power to carry a dead weight should not be judged from the break-down of the Democratic party.

## FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK.

This is the official canvass of the vote on Consolidation in Brooklyn, which was sent to the Board of Supervisors, 64,467; majority 17,777. The Consolidation is in the majority by 46,690.

The count. It is contended that if the figures had not been juggled by the Supervisors during their protracted count the majority would have been 17,777.

Lawyer Sanders Shanks, who is Secretary of the League, declares that he will be able to recover the vote of numerous voters who had been tampered with, and that it is his purpose to go before the Supreme Court and apply for a mandamus to compel the Supervisors to count the votes as the canvassers had not the courage to do so.

The power to carry a dead weight should not be judged from the break-down of the Democratic party.

A Terrible Revenge.

His hour had come, his former lay in his power and fast; For the wrong he'd suffered at this man's hands he was now to pay.

He looked on the prostrate, helpless man, With malignant joy in his eye; And said in a voice of fiendish hate: "Alas! my vengeance, you must die."

"In that grim past you wrecked my life, You stole my goods away; The anguish you have caused to me Has turned my black locks gray, When first your perjury I learned, And did you do your worst."

My time for vengeance you would come